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next? The Hon. R. H. Brand, who has been familiar with the situation for some years, holding position in the public service of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, as he tells us, and serving as secretary to the Transvaal delegates at the South African National Convention which shaped the constitution of the New South African Union, would appear to be a person likely to be well informed; one who could write with something like authority on "The Union of South Africa." He concludes the preface to his book however, by stating that the opinions expressed are purely personal. We are reminded of our own early constitutional convention when he tells us that this "convention sat with closed doors, and secrecy is still maintained as to its proceedings."

For the student of political institutions, in particular of constitutional conventions, the book is certain to be considered one of striking interest. The author has very successfully shown how marvelous has been the adjustment and assimilation of interests in South Africa since the Boer war. South African politics, "always kaleidoscopic," as he says, have never presented so astonishing a picture as that which makes up the subject matter of his book. In an "Historical" chapter the author calls attention to the attempts made to form a union prior to the one of which he writes, and to the difficulties which have stood in the way, chiefly economic, added to which is what he terms "the native question." The composition of the convention as to membership is explained, and the most important questions which came up for consideration in the same are noted.

In the adjustment of details, it is an interesting fact that Pretoria is fixed as the seat of government, that is, of the executive, and Cape Town as the seat of the Legislature, and the advantages and disadvantages of the plan receive consideration by the author. The questions of the executive, legislative, and judiciary department of provincial constitutions, of the relation of the mixed racial conditions to the new government, of future policies, and of the relation of South Africa to the Empire, are all interestingly presented.

E. L. STEVENSON.

Arts and Crafts of Ancient Egypt. By W. M. Flinders Petrie. xvi and 158 pp., 140 illustrations. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1910. \$1.75.

A work on Egyptology by Prof. Petrie, needs no endorsement. His present hand-book was written to aid in the understanding of Egyptian art, and the treatment keeps that purpose steadily in view; so that the book is different from others in which Prof. Petrie has given the history of Egyptian art or the origins and connections of the art in each age. The work will be very valuable to those who wish to know better what Egyptian art is and to give it intelligent appreciation.

Die Fischerei an der Westküste Süd-Afrikas. Bericht über Untersuchungen an der Deutsch-S.-W.-Afrikanischen Küste und am Kap der Guten Hoffnung. 57 pp., 9 illustrations, and maps. Verlag von Otto Salle, Berlin, 1907.

Gives detailed results of study of the fisheries and guano fields along the coast of German Southwest Africa; the extent of the fisheries, mainland districts best adapted for centers of the fishing industry, climatic conditions, preparation of the fish for market and organization of fisheries interests. The plates show a number of the leading commercial fish.